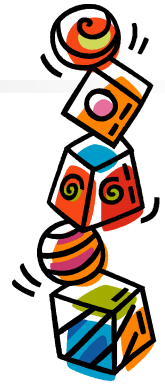


# 8 Parts of Speech

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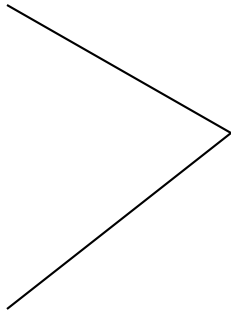
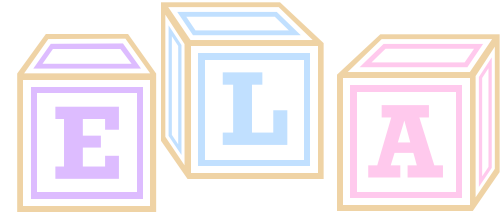




# 8 Parts of Speech

---

1. Nouns
2. Pronouns
3. Adjectives
4. Verbs
5. Adverbs
6. Prepositions
7. Conjunctions
8. Interjections



The 3 “tions”

# Nouns



Names a

- Person
- Place
- Thing
- Idea

Examples:

- Mary, girl, neighbor
- New York, town, city
- food, school, house, fox
- honesty, freedom, kindness



# Nouns



Can be

Common

or

Proper\*

Examples:

girl, boy, town, school, subject, state,  
country

Susan, Thomas, Tonawanda,  
St. Amelia School, English, New York,  
United States of America,

\* Proper nouns are **ALWAYS CAPITALIZED!**



# Nouns

Can be

**Concrete**

(can be seen or  
touched)

or

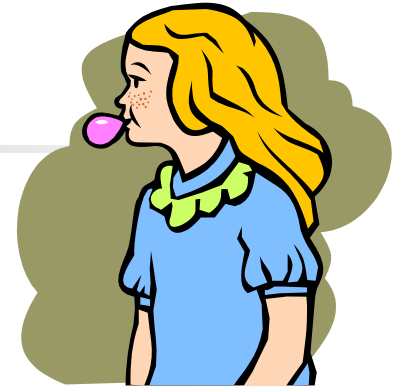
**Abstract**

(cannot be seen  
or touched)

Examples:

desk, child, gumball

freedom, responsibility,  
honesty, prejudice



# Nouns



Can be **compound**  
and written as:

- Single word
- Separate words
- Hyphenated words

Examples:

- homework, textbook, classmate, grandmother
- pen pal, word processing, Maryann Smith, dining room
- three-fourths, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, self-esteem



# Pronouns



Take the place of a noun – acts as its substitute.

The noun being substituted by the **pronoun** is its **ANTECEDENT**.

(prefix “**ante**” means “**before**”; therefore, most **antecedents** come **before** their **pronouns**.)

Examples:

**Susan** said that **she** was sorry.

**Thomas** claimed the **pencil** belonged to **him**. Later **he** realized that **it** belonged to Mark.



# Pronouns

- Reflexive vs. Intensive
- Pronouns that end in "self" or "selves"
- Examples:
  - herself
  - himself
  - themselves

**Intensive =**

antecedent is next to the pronoun  
Mary herself made the cake.

**Reflexive =**

Pronoun functions as direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition.

Mary hurt herself. (D.O.)

Mary baked herself a cake. (I.O)

Mary studied by herself. (Obj. of Prep.)





# Pronouns

---

Can be

**Demonstrative**

THIS

THAT

THESE

THOSE

Examples:

**This** is mine.

**That** is yours.

**These** are broken.

**Those** are sweet.



Use your finger to “demonstrate”!

# Adjectives



Describe/Modify  
1. Nouns  
2. Pronouns

Look at that colorful balloon!

Answer Questions:

Which one?  
What kind?  
How many?

Can be  
Demonstrative:

This  
That  
These  
Those

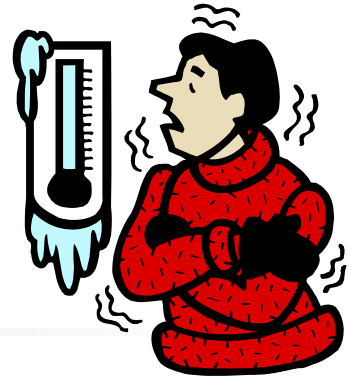
Can be  
Proper  
or  
Common

As ARTICLES,  
can be  
Definite  
or  
Indefinite



# Adjectives

---



Answer Questions:

- Which one?

- What kind?

- How many?

Examples:

Bring me the **red** sweater.

I am wearing a **wool** sweater.

I own **six** sweaters.



# Adjectives

---

Can be

Demonstrative

THIS

THAT

THESE

THOSE

Examples:

**This** house is mine.

**That** house is yours.

**These** crayons are broken.

**Those** apples are sweet.



Use your finger to “demonstrate”!



# Adjectives

---



- Can be  
**Interrogative**  
and will prompt a  
question:

Which

What

Whose



- Examples:
  - **Which** books are yours?
  - **What** movie is your favorite?
  - **Whose** lunch is this?



# Adjectives

---

Can be

Indefinite

(not clear exactly  
which ones or how  
many)

Every boy wears a tie.

We ate a few cookies.

Tom spent some time  
doing his chores.

# Adjectives

Can be

Common

or

Proper\*

Examples:

I am a **good** citizen.

I ate the **delicious** food.

I am an **American** citizen.

I ate the **Chinese** food.



\* Proper adjectives are **ALWAYS CAPITALIZED!**

# Adjective Articles

Can be

**Definite**  
(the)

or

**Indefinite**  
(a; an)

Examples:

Please bring me **the** apple from my desk.  
Please pick up **the** pen from **the** floor.



Please bring me **an** apple from the bag.  
Please choose **a** pen from the box.



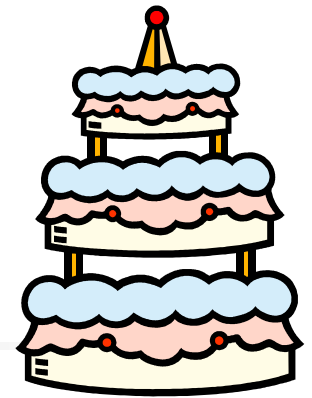


# Verbs

---

- 3 types of verbs:
  - Action (a.k.a. **Main Verb**)
  - Linking (a.k.a. **Main Verb**)
  - Helping (introduces the main verb)

# Verbs



- The **final verb** in a sentence is the **main verb** (action or linking).
- Verbs that **introduce** the **main verb** are the **helping verbs**.

I **baked** a cake.

**ACTION** VERB

The cake **was** delicious.

**LINKING** VERB

I **did** **bake** a delicious cake.

**1 HELPING VERB** + **ACTION** VERB

I **should** **have** **been** on time.

**2 HELPING VERBS** + **LINKING** VERB

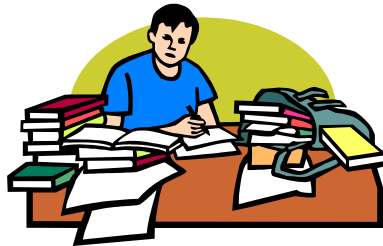
I **should** **have** **been** **eating** by now.

**3 HELPING VERBS** + **ACTION** VERB

# Action Verbs

- Show action!

- run
- smile
- study
- read



# Action Verbs



## ■ Transitive [AV → DO]

- Verb action has a noun or pronoun receiver (a.k.a. **direct object**)
- I **ate** an **apple**.
- Susan **wrote** a great **essay**.

## ■ Intransitive

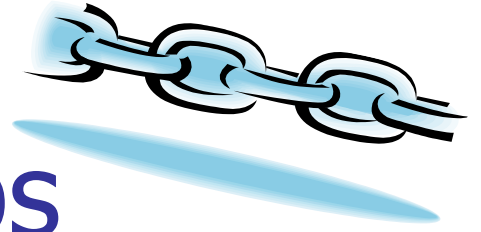
- Verb action has no receiver (no **direct object**)
- I **ate** earlier.
- Susan **wrote** all night.





# Common Linking Verbs

---



- Show existence, being

- am

I **am** happy.

- is

He **is** a good student.

- are

They **are** here.

- was

The child **was** tired.

- were

We **were** in school.

- be

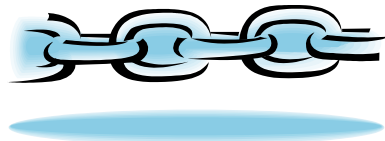
Please **be** on time.

- being

Please stop **being** rude.

- been

We have **been** here before.



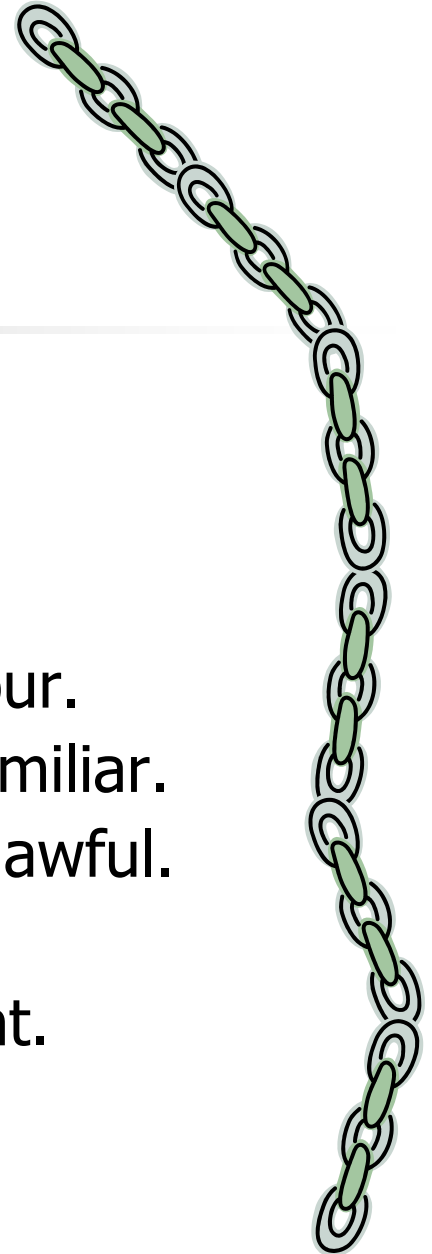


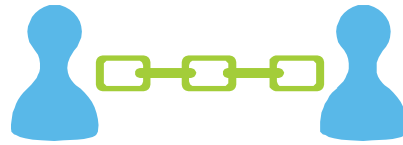
# Familiar Linking Verbs

---

- Show existence, being
  - look                      You **look** great!
  - feel                      I **feel** sick.
  - taste                    The lemon **tastes** sour.
  - sound                   This song **sounds** familiar.
  - smell                    The garbage **smells** awful.
  - appear                   You **appear** angry.
  - become                   He **became** president.
  - seem                    They **seem** tired.
  - remain                   She **remained** calm.

*Hint: if you can replace a verb with Am, Is, Are, Was, or Were, the verb is functioning as a LINKING VERB!*





# Linking Verbs [LV → PA / PN]

- **Linking verbs** “link” the **subject** of the sentence with a noun or adjective (a.k.a. **Predicate Noun** or **Predicate Adjective**) that gives us information about the subject.

- **Examples:**

- I **am** a **girl**. (PN)
- She **was** **pretty**. (PA)
- I **felt** **sick**. (PA)\*
- This **is** my **phone**. (PN)
- This **tastes** **sour**. (PA)\*
- The **test** **is** **easy**. (PA)
- You **look** **great**! (PA)\*
- You **are** my **hero**. (PN)

*\*Hint: if you can replace a verb with Am, Is, Are, Was, or Were, the verb is functioning as a LINKING VERB!*



# Helping Verbs (a.k.a. Auxiliary Verbs)

---

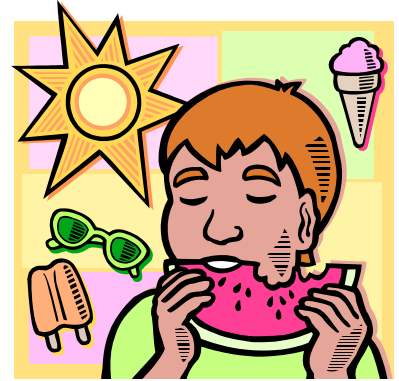
- Helping verbs combine with the main verb to form a verb phrase.
- A sentence can contain up to 3 helping verbs for each main verb.
  - We have eaten these before.
  - I am driving a new car.
  - They should be sleeping by now.
  - We should have been studying all week.





# Common Helping Verbs

- am I **am eating** this.
- is She **is eating** this.
- are They **are eating** this.
- was I **was eating** this.
- were They **were eating** this.
- be You **should be eating** this.
- being It **is being eaten** by you.
- been You **could have been eating** this.



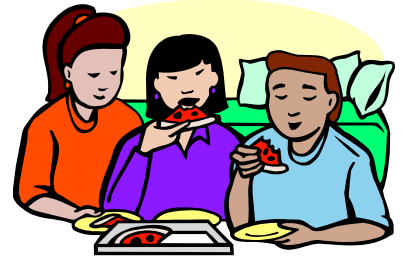
# Common Helping Verbs



- have I **have** **studied**.
- has She **has** **studied**.
- had We **had** **studied** together.
- did We **did** **study** for the test.
- does He **does** **study** each night.
- do I **do** **study** every night.



# Familiar Helping Verbs



- may

You **may eat** now.

- must

You **must eat** now.

- might

He **might eat** now.

- can

We **can eat** now.

- could

They **could eat** now.

- should

I **should eat** now.

- would

We **would eat** now.

- will

She **will eat** now.



# Adverbs



Describe/Modify

1. Verbs
2. Adjectives
3. Other Adverbs

“Good” vs.  
“Well”

Answer Questions:

1. When?
2. Where?
3. How?
4. To what extent?
5. Condition or Reason

Many adverbs  
end  
in the suffix “ly”.

Types of Adverbs:

- Time (when)
  - Place (where)
  - Manner (how)
- Degree (to what extent)  
Why (condition/reason)
- Affirmation (yes)
  - Negation (no, not)



# Adverbs



## ■ Answers questions:

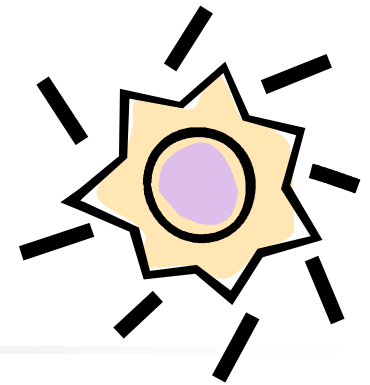
- When?
- Where?
- How?
- To what extent?
- Condition or reason

## Examples

- All our relatives gather **yearly**. (when)
- This year we celebrated **uptown**. (where)
- **Joyously**, we greeted one another. (how)
- We were **very** happy to be together. (to what extent)



# Adverbs



- Many adverbs end in the suffix "ly".



- Formed by adding "ly" to adjectives

- happy – happily
- easy –easily
- grateful –gratefully

- Exceptions: these words which end in "ly" are usually adjectives:

- friendly
- lively
- lovely
- lonely

- Some adverbs not ending in "ly":

afterward  
already  
always  
anywhere  
away  
below  
even  
ever  
everywhere  
fast  
forever  
hard  
here  
home  
late  
long

near  
never  
**not**  
now  
nowhere  
often  
outside  
seldom  
short  
sometimes  
somewhere  
soon  
straight  
then  
there  
well

***Remember: "NOT" is NOT a Verb! It's an Adverb!!***



# Good vs. Well



- “Good” and “bad” are adjectives. Use them before nouns or after Linking Verbs (as Predicate Adjectives).

I had a **good** day.  
(*good* modifies the noun *day*).

My day was **bad**.  
(*bad* is a Predicate Adjective which follows the Linking Verb *was*.)

- “Well” and “badly” are adverbs. Use them to modify verbs.

I did **well** on my test.  
I did **badly** on my test.  
(*well* and *badly* modify the verbs *did*)

\*\* “Well” may also be used as an adjective to mean “healthy”.

You look **well** today.  
(*well* is a Predicate Adjective which follows the Linking Verb *look*)

# Prepositions



- How many words can you relate to the mountain?
  - up the mountain
  - down the mountain
  - around the mountain
  - through the mountain
  - over the mountain
  - behind the mountain





# Prepositions

---

*MUST BE*

in a prepositional  
phrase



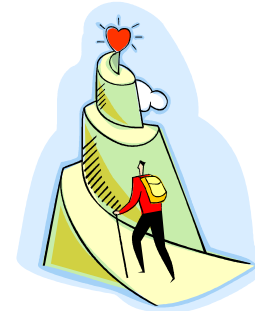
# Prepositional Phrases

PP

- Prepositional phrases consist of:

Preposition + Object of the Preposition

up the mountain



through the door



on the teacher's desk





# Prepositional Phrases

PP

- **Preposition** is the 1<sup>st</sup> word in a prepositional phrase
- **Object of the Preposition** is the last word (noun or pronoun) in a prepositional phrase

up the mountain

through the door

under the desk

*Remember: Prepositional phrases NEVER contain verbs!*

# Improper Prepositions

- What is wrong with these sentences?

1. What channel are you on?
2. Whom are you going with?



- Prepositions **MUST BE** in prepositional phrases!

1. You are on what channel?
2. You are going with whom?



# Prepositions

PP



- Some prepositions cannot be easily related to the mountain, such as

- of
- with
- about
- from
- as

- Some prepositions are made up of 2 or more words, such as

- according to
- in between
- in spite of
- on top of
- in addition to



# Prepositions

PP



## Common Prepositions:

aboard	before	down	of	throughout
about	behind	during	on	to
above	below	except	onto	toward
across	beneath	for	opposite	under
after	beside	from	out	underneath
against	besides	in	outside	until
along	between	inside	over	up
among	beyond	into	past	upon
around	but (except)	like	since	with
as	by	near	through	within
at				



# Prepositions

---

## Multi-word prepositions



according to  
across from  
along with  
aside from

because of  
except for  
in front of  
in place of  
in addition to

in spite of  
instead of  
on top of  
on account of



# Coordinating Conjunctions

## Coordinating Conjunctions

- and
- but
- for
- nor
- or
- so
- yet

## ■ Examples:

The pens **and** pencils are here.

I like carrots **but** not lima beans.

I'm excited, **for** today is my birthday.

I didn't like the movie, **nor** did she.

Are you eating pizza **or** hamburgers?

Mary wanted a new phone, **so** she  
saved her allowance money.

He works quickly **yet** carefully.



Conjunction Junction, what's your function?





# Correlative Conjunctions

## Correlative Conjunctions

### Examples:

- Either ~ or I'll **either** walk **or** jog home.
- Neither ~ nor **Neither** you **nor** I have blue eyes.
- Not only ~ but also **Not only** do I like ELA, **but** I **also** like science class.
- Both ~ and Leah earned an A in **both** math **and** religion.
- Whether ~ or We need to decide **whether** to leave **or** to stay.

# Interjections!!!!!!

- **Interjections** typically indicate strong feelings or excitement.

- **Wow!** We won!
- **Ouch!** That pan is hot!
- **Yes!** I got an A!

Ouch!



He yelled an **interjection** when the nurse gave him an injection!

- Some **interjections** are followed by commas, and indicate a mild feeling instead or a strong one.
- **Well**, I better get started.
- **Oh**, how I dread Mondays.